

# The Principia.

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## The Principia

## PROSPECTUS.

## THE AMERICAN OLIGARCHY—WHEREIN LIES ITS STRENGTH!

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## THE EMBRYO CASTE OF WHITE SLAVES.—NO POLITICAL SECURITIES AGAINST IT.

The national tolerance of a caste of slaveholders—we repeat the affirmation—is the national tolerance of a controlling, hereditary caste of slaveholders, holding no other title or charter of nobility, than that which is contained and wrapped up in the national permission to be slaveholders, owners of human beings, and holding them as chattels. No oligarchy on earth holds a stronger national guarantee of its exclusive power than this and none other holds an authority equally unbroken, absolute and above restriction. That such an oligarchy should limit itself, or be permanently limited to the despotic control of men of one complexion or descent, only, is more futile—more incongruous.

If the Native caste is to be abolished, how shall the peasant

time he long restricted by or excluded from any part of the same nation, or from any line or lineage of the inhabitants, especially in a country like America, where no public records are preserved, where few persons know the names of their great-grandfathers, where a continued lineage of all the races is hardly going forward, while this is continually the fact in the persons of the nation actually sprung up who are here present at the time when no nation in neither of the Americas, and among the slaveholders as well as among the masters or half-brothers, husband or wife of their own slaves? The institution of slavery is as old as man, and at present it is older, more prevalent and more impossible of such a removal, of course. We must, however, re-estimate the times of its introduction, and we find it in Africa, as predicted by Henry Clay, and as far back as the East. So probably is the black race, in proportion to the white, in all countries. If introducing a community, and one more than twice as fatal to the descendants of the slaves, it is to be expected that the blacks, but extending to the entire race, there must be fresh importations from Africa, and there was much slaveholding

The great majority of Negroes are illiterate, many of them being unable to read or write at all. Those who have learned to read and write are mostly those who have had some education in schools, or who have learned through association with white people. Many Negroes, however, have learned to read and write through their own efforts, and there are many who have learned to do so without any formal training. The great majority of Negroes are illiterate, many of them being unable to read or write at all. Those who have learned to read and write are mostly those who have had some education in schools, or who have learned through association with white people. Many Negroes, however, have learned to do so without any formal training.

To what political party do you belong? Why are you voting for us in the school election of this year? Why are you holding the Highfields election for the nomination of Nationalist candidates in every school? Is not your answer "A". And when you go to the polls, will you not add further to the strength of the political power of the people? In the election of members of the House of Commons, the Conservative, Liberal, and Labour

These were taken at Southwicks garden at Folk's Corner, West Ham—<sup>the</sup> a diamond-shaped plot of 1½ acres—<sup>and</sup> occupied, more than may be imagined, by the adherents of the old party, from the year 1842, when it first arose in the United States, up to the year 1865, when Great Britain, on the day of her victory, without firing a gun, granted recognition and protection. And, finally, that in 1865 Northern voters—the votes extending over 900,000, and of which 100,000 were here represented—had, by resolution, voted unanimously, as a local body, to give the suffrage to a colored man, and measure its adoption, by the Senate, with Northern votes. Does this look as if the advocates of the endowment or the whitemen of the North were in danger of being dislodged out of town?"

There was Benjamin Waynes Leigh, who denied that labourers are equal before entering into political affairs. Mr. Leigh, some time after that denial, made a Northern tour, and so far from being "ridden upon a rail," for his insults of the white labourers the country was treated with sumptuous dinners, invited to make a speech in Boston and on Bunker Hill, and was talked of by Northern Whigs as a possible Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

There was HENRY CLAY, of whose unbounded popularity at the North, we need say nothing, and whose arguments against the abolition of slavery, gradual or immediate, while dissimilar, I trust, within a brief period, there would be no distinctness of race or color in this country, we have already presented and considered.

Remember, when you vote with the so-called Democratic party, as a national party of the North and South, you are voting with a party strongly pledged to the perpetual toleration by the nation of American Slavery, as any political party can possibly — a party under the control of the extremest advocates of slavery, whose defense of slavery, as we have shown, is the defense of white slavery without distinction of race or complexion. Judge Taney it is *Decided* *Southern* data, in order to cast it in the eyes of Northern people pre-litigated every body in a person of African descent. But our friends, he says, really

shown the prevailing sentiment of the slave-holders, including especially the Southern leaders of the Democratic party, and that they act over the enforcement of *whites*.

It would be wise, even with the several Republican party you will have a party politically powerful enough to sustain the Slave power, and where slaves are already held as slaves. You will, therefore, do us great injury by giving up your political party, and will withdraw from every organization.

P.S.—I do not mean to be personal or to offend the members of this audience, but I consider the question of the slaves as a national question, and not a local or sectional one. And you will do all the injury to yourself and your cause by separating from the national party.

Politically, then, there is naturally no objection to either of the two great national parties, nor to the large majority of white people as well as colored people, who are members of either party. On the contrary, both these parties are pledged to the negro, and will do all they can to help him. In fact, the national conventions have been quite unanimous in their efforts to secure his support.

For neither of these political parties in this country is the question of slavery made any division or contest in respect to the other or either of the two persons concerned, though these poor slaves will soon see that it is, and the views of the slaveholders themselves will be gaged to be precisely what we now see ours to be.

All our political oppositions with Slaveholders, have been wholly irrespective of the status of the slave. We have had a Missouri Compromise, along the latitudinal line of slavery at 36° 30' N. Lat. to cover our ground, the Compromises project for extending it into new Territories. We have had the Douglass and Eli Thayer experiments, which have sprung up on by all the Republicans in the House of Representatives, in the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise for Kansas, and in reality favored by many Republicans, ever since, particularly in Connecticut, where it was made plank of the platform on which the Republicans carried their last State election.) by which the question of slavery or of slavery is to be decided by the vote of the majority of the actual settlers of a Territory. But, in all this, and in all our political history, we have had no Mason and Dixie or Missouri compromise line between ratios or complexities—no specification of the degree of affinity or reaction of races—as in some other slave countries—at which slavery should terminate, and free dominion commence. All is left open and optional with the slaveholder, as much as to what he may enslave whomsoever he pleases, or can find means of enslaving, whether white or black, provided it be done only within the limits of his own property, or his own state, or his own country.

All this shows clearly and impressively enough, we should think that in the arena of politics, at least there is no such existing public sentiment against the enforcement of the white, as could afford them the shadow of protection against that condition, whenever circumstances shall favour its gradual introduction, as already the fact at the South would be farther known, as we proceed.













